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**Tolibjon Eshqobilovich Ergashev**  
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute  
independent researcher  
[tolibjon.ergashev@inbox.ru](mailto:tolibjon.ergashev@inbox.ru)

## INNOVATION, HUMAN CAPITAL AND YOUTH IN AN INFORMED SOCIETY

**Abstract:** The article covers innovation in the information society, innovation activity of young people, globalization, modernization, human capital, formation and development of human capital, index of human capital, opportunities created for young people in Uzbekistan, acquisition of knowledge by young people, modernization of education, use of information technologies in providing knowledge to young people.

**Key words:** information society, innovation, innovation development, human capital, index, information, globalization, modernization, youth, innovation capacity.

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### Introduction

In today's era of globalisation and information technology day-to-day developing information society, the development of any state, its territorial location, its natural resources, the number of population, not only depends on its military power, but also on school and pre-school education, higher educational institutions, young people receiving knowledge in that state, the opportunities created for them, their intellect, their work.

In the information age, it is very important for young people to increase their knowledge capacity, work on their own, use Internet opportunities, look for innovations and create innovations based on them, form innovative thinking and work as a team. Working in cooperation with such a team, the youth of the country is very free and distinguished from other young people by independent thinking, showing their abilities, the brilliance of innovative thinking. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev in words with an interpretation "... The most important task is the formation of innovative thinking in the minds of our people. Where there are no innovations, there will be no development and competition either..."[1].

Innovative activities on the basis of human capital were recognized by the countries of the world as the main priority direction. That is, one of the most important factors in accelerating the development of society, socio-economic, philosophical development is the implementation of effective innovation programs, road maps and innovation policies, reforms to increase competitiveness through modernization, diversification of the country, the effective use of Information Technologies, the introduction of advanced technology achievements into the country, the choice of more effective methods of management, the

In 2017-2021, special emphasis was placed on the factors of deepening democratic reforms in the strategy of action on the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, increasing the competitiveness of the country's economy on the basis of modernization and diversification of leading sectors, introduction of innovations, increasing the quality of education, the opinion of today's youth, President Sh.Mirziyoyev's words "we consider the improvement of all the joints of the education and training system on the basis of modern requirements as our first difficult task" also embody the above-mentioned meanings.

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With the development of information technology and the elements of the "information society" associated with them, human capital has become one of the main criteria that determines the fate of the 21st century. Now it has become impossible to imagine the progress of each country without it.

On the concept of human capital, foreign and Uzbek scientists are also conducting many researches and researches. In particular, the Russian scientist R.I.Kapelyushnikov put forward the idea that "when we say human capital – a reserve of ability, qualification and goals concentrated in man is understood"[2].

In our opinion, in the formation of human capital lies the physical effort, the ability to think and the material opportunity. Whoever seeks and invests in it with the aim of acquiring in-depth knowledge from a young age, growing his intellectual abilities, learning a language and becoming an expert in any field, he will certainly achieve his goal. In this also holds a key role in the issues of education, knowledge acquisition, skills of working on the internet, purchasing computers, obtaining higher education in universities or abroad, modeling new enterprises and manufactured products, building a family, raising children and in the future raising them as loyal children to their homeland.

In the XX century, the researcher S.Fisher said "Human capital is a measure of a person's ability to bring profit". This includes his innate ability, talent, knowledge and acquired professional skills" he concluded. According to him, human capital is not in the number of these people, but in their creativeness and efficiency. It can be seen that the more work a person can do, the more his mental and physical abilities are sufficient, the more innovative the idealasa, the more creative the approach to each work, the more "there is no one" in the words of the people's language, which means that the higher the human price, that is, the higher the human capital.

In Wikipedia, the concept of human capital is given to the conclusion that it is the sum of knowledge, skills used to meet the multifaceted needs of a person and society as a whole. This concept was first introduced into science in 1979 by the Nobel Prize winner Theodore Shulz. Then the successor of his work and the shogird Gary Becker developed this concept as a science.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor Muhammadjon Quranov says: "Human capital is the main factor shaping and developing the economy of knowledge - at the next stage of innovation economy and development and it is classified in the form of human capital of an individual", "Human capital of a firm or enterprise" and "human capital of a nation"[3]. The innovative worldview of a person with a truly mature human capital is unique in that it increases constructive, creativeness and innovation in the

people around him, in his family, in his team, in the workplace.

By the second half of the last century, the attitude to human capital in developed countries has radically changed. Now it has become possible to be educated and wise people who, no matter what society and state they live in, find a job, work in well-known firms and companies depending on their age. Over time, the concept of "Human capital" began to be used in scientific literature and magazines about such people. As a result, people who work in the modern conditions of their time, using the latest achievements of information communication technologies, have become the main producer and educated person of their time.

The concept of human capital is multifaceted, which includes complex processes. The main role in the formation of human capital is played by such processes as the birth of a child, his upbringing in the family, the ability of his parents to think, talk among themselves, the family environment, aries, upbringing in a preschool institution, going to school, getting knowledge there, the level of knowledge of teachers, learning a language, studying in a higher education.

The development of human capital is a much broader concept than its formation. In this, along with increasing human knowledge is of great benefit to society. With the reforms aimed at young people in society, increasing and developing their capital, the sustainable development of the country's economy is achieved.

Recently, the World Bank published the human capital index of the countries of the world for 2020 year. In this rating of 174 countries, 98 percent of the world's population, including the first time in the field of health and education in Uzbekistan is also included.

These data cover the period from March 2020 year and serve as the main indicator of children's health and education until the pandemic.

The index of human capital is the norm that determines how effectively children will be formed in the future as an effective person, and the index value is measured in the range from 0 to 1. As the value approaches 1, it determines how mature the children of the current generation will be in the future.

According to a new analysis conducted by the World Bank, during the period of the coronavirus pandemic, the health and education sectors have been threatening the achievements of the last decade. This can have a strong impact, especially on the poorest countries. Analysis shows that until the outbreak of the pandemic, most states have achieved a steady increase in the formation of human capital in children. In low-income countries, this indicator was the highest result[4].

The country of Uzbekistan is not included in the rating "index of human capital-2018", published by the World Bank in 2018. The main reason for this is that the quality of education i.e. the system of

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assessing the knowledge of the students is not adopted. To solve the above problems, the Uzbek leadership is engaged in the modernization of the educational system on the basis of participation of OECD and IEA organizations in PISA and PIRLS programs, the requirements of prestigious rating agencies of more than 20 developed countries such as QS, THE, ARWU.

In conclusion, it is necessary to take the following measures to develop innovative activities, to take place in a number of developed countries, to educate modern educated, experienced, mature people, to educate from the mother's side for the development of human capital before the birth of children, to make each age an educated person who will benefit his native land, to expand the circle:

-Organization of centers engaged in innovative activities in Uzbekistan, provision of Internet access to every district, every neighborhood and every village of bunda;

-on the basis of the principle of openness in the development of the elements of an informed society,

conducting questionnaires through social networks or on the sites of state institutions, on the basis of which determine the social situation, studying the opinion of young people and directing funds for their development;

- to take measures to gradually develop the human capital of children in preschool institutions, schools, institutes and universities in the transition to the digital economy of an informed society, to work on creating new and new opportunities for education together with young people;

-in-depth training of human capital, its forms and processes related to development in schools and pre-school educational institutions;

-increase their knowledge, fundraising, distance learning and the formation of Digital Culture relations among young people using the Internet and technology;

-to follow the ratings established by internationally recognized organizations, develop them and improve the knowledge of young people.

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